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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

HA! ha! ha!---I ſhall really expire, Mr. Pinkney!---Was there ever ſuch a viſible circumſtance?---The *cacoethes ſcribendi*, the rage for ſcribbling, has become as endemial in Virginia as the ague and fever. Sun! moon! and ſtars! and ye celeſtial poles!---Is it not moſt amazing? Who can withhold from breaking out into rapture on reading the performances of Mr. G----e L--e!---Genius of the firſt magnitude!---Surely *Paean* and *Calliope* ſit enthroned within thy matchleſs pericranium, dictating thoſe ſublime ſtrains, in comparriſon of which, *Homer's* and *Pindar's*, *Virgil's* and *Pope's*, are mere ſtuff, unpardonable doggrel!

HAIL! happy land, which thus can boaſt a ſon,
Who *Greece* and *Rome*, and *England*, hath outdone;
Who *Helicon* hath ſwill'd in ſuch a ſtore,
That his charg'd brain with poetry runs o'er!---
A fav'rite bard, ſelected by the nine,
In ev'ry walk of verſe ſtill to outſhine;
And to adorn whoſe amply furniſh'd ſkull,
The Gods on proud *Olympus* garlands cull.

But my attention is ſuddenly called from this never-dying poet, and very juſtly fixed on Mr. C------s M'C---y, of ever witty and ſatiric memory! a writer to whom the public is under obligations which never can be cancelled. Oh! the wit, the poignancy, which abounds in his piece *againſt* the *Scotch!* Surely thoſe deteſted creatures are utterly devoid of feeling, or they never could have ſurvived ſuch heart-galling ſatire. It is certain *Archilochus's* verſes were not half ſo ſevere as Mr. M'C--y's piece.

There is the amiable Mr. W-----m D----n too, who has not only favoured the public with the relation of a moſt immortal piece of patriotic and *candid* behaviour, but has alſo introduced the cuſtom of advertiſing in the *gazette* for any thing lent out in the moſt immenſe and populous city of Williamſburg. For my part, I was ſo ſtupid as to think that a ſervant might make the neceſſary enquiries on ſuch an occaſion in an hour or two's time. I hope the inhabitants of Williamſburg will make the above gentleman a preſent of a gold box, or ſome ſuch thing, for the diſpoſition he ſhews to magnify the town; but, for God's ſake, let him ſecure it better than his *breach*.

I muſt not forget to mention Mr. H----y, or *Amadis de Gaul* the ſecond, and his mighty antagoniſt *Verboſitas*, whoſe diſpute ſo intimately reſpects the public. I do not know what to think of theſe gentlemen. There is ſuch a *deadly* enmity diſcoverable in both that I generally loſe the entertainment which is to be extracted ſo plentifully from the productions of other ſignatures in your gazettes. To be free, ſir, it is generally ſuppoſed that their diſpute need not have made its appearance in a newſpaper, and that nothing but the moſt conſummate vanity could have made the parties adopt that method of managing it. However, the gallant *Amadis*, I find, has at length thrown down the gauntlet; ſo I ſuppoſe we may ſoon expect to hear of theſe illuſtrious pen-warriors determining their quarrel on other ground.

I omit at this time to particularize ſeveral other writers, in our papers, of unrivalled fame, whoſe performances have for ſome time furniſhed me with a hebdomadel fund of the moſt ſurpaſſing entertainment. It is my conſtant wiſh that it never may be taken from me.

But how came Mr. M'C---y ſo unmindful as to let the public remain ignorant of the plan his pariſh is forming, in order to get your paper regularly? Piſhaw! I forget myſelf: Mr. D-e was impatient to be gone.---Cruel D-e!---What buſineſs more momentous in its nature than Mr. M'C---y's demanded your attention? What could poſſibly prevail upon you to diſappoint the public in ſuch an intereſting circumſtance? Irreparable miſfortune! Unleſs Mr. M'C---y, in the goodneſs of his heart, which I am ſure overflows with the "milk of human kindneſs," will take another opportunity to give the world an account of that important affair. The plan! the plan! O! ye Gods! the plan! FAREWELL.

RIGDUMFUNNIDOS.

MR. PINKNEY,

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's ſoul to croſs,
Who pens a ſtanza when he ſhou'd engroſs. POPE.

NO man, I will venture to affirm, ever miſtook his talent more than Mr. Lyne, when he attempted to write poetry. Poetry did I ſay? It is not verſe, but proſe run mad. He has invoked the tuneful nine to ſtring his lyre; but, alas! they have lent a deaf ear, and dulneſs, in their ſtead, has inſpired him with as compleat nonſenſe as ever flowed from the pen of man. What he unfortunately intends for rhyme does not even jingle, ſuch as *enough* and *Æſop*, and many others of the ſame ſtamp, which are too obvious to need pointing out. Could his friend the Dean ariſe from the dead, and ſee to what a wretched performance he has tagged his lines, he would certainly forſwear all intimacy with him, for daring to profane his name. Though he ſhould read the Dean all his life, he will never riſe to a higher degree of ſcribbling than to that which he has already attained, ſtuff which would diſgrace even Grubſtreet; yet unhappily for him, the *cacoethes ſcribendi* will not permit him to give over, notwithſtanding he has become a public jeſt. I ſhall now conclude with a few lines from POPE:

Let peals of laughter, Codrus, round thee break,
Thou, unconcern'd, canſt hear the mighty crack,
Pit, box, and gallery, in convulſions hurl'd,
Thou ſtandſt unſhook amidſt a buſtling world.

ACADEMICUS.

AT a committee held for the county of Eſſex, in the town of Tappahannock, on Thurſday the 2d of March, 1775, by ſpecial ſummons from the chairman.

The committee having been informed that captain Joſeph Richardſon, maſter of the brigantine Muir, had imported from the iſland of Antigua, in the ſaid brigantine Muir, ſince the 1ſt day of February laſt, four pieces of Britiſh oznabrigs, and three pieces of Iriſh linen, ſome of which he had ſold ſince his arrival; and the ſaid Richardſon having appeared before the committee, agreeable to a previous ſummons for that purpoſe, on examination, confeſſed that upwards of two years ago he had imported into this colony a quantity of Britiſh oznabrigs, from London, which he found himſelf unable to diſpoſe of here, and therefore that he had carried ſome of it to Antigua and left it there to be ſold, and having found, upon his laſt voyage to that iſland, that the ſame had not been ſold, he brought it back again to this colony, where he arrived ſince the 1ſt of February laſt, and ſold one piece of it to one Thomas Wood, and that he has the reſidue by him; and having alſo acknowledged that he had imported at the ſame time three pieces of Iriſh linen for the uſe of his family, and the ſame having been confirmed by the oath of William Moore, mate of the ſaid brigantine; the committee having taken the matter under conſideration, and having found that the ſaid Richardſon was unacquainted with the continental aſſociation, and that he had no intention of violating the ſame, or any part thereof, but that he was willing to accede thereto, and actually did ſign the ſame upon the firſt opportunity of doing ſo, are of opinion that the ſaid Richardſon deſerves no cenſure for his conduct, but that the ſaid oznabrigs and Iriſh linen, being prohibited by the aſſociation, be re-exported to the ſaid iſland of Antigua, which the ſaid Richardſon declared himſelf willing to do; and it is ordered that Archibald Ritchie and John Brockenbrough do procure from the ſaid Thomas Wood the piece of oznabrigs by him purchaſed, and ſee that the ſaid Richardſon carry the ſame, as well as the other before mentioned linen, with him to Antigua, upon his next voyage.

The committee having determined to encourage arts and manufactures within this colony, as far as it is in their power, do agree and oblige themſelves to pay ſixty pounds, current money, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt produce to the committee 500 pair of ſtockings, mens and womens, manufactured in this county, a third of which to be reaſonably worth one ſhilling ſterling a pair, a third to be reaſonably worth two ſhillings ſterling a pair, and the other third to be reaſonably worth three ſhillings ſterling a pair, of all which he or they muſt give this county the refuſal, and that the county will give for the ſame 75 per cent. on the above prices; and that this committee will give the beſt encouragement to worſted combers.

By order of the committee,
J. POWER, clerk.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

The following SPEECH *of lord* BELHAVEN, *delivered in the Scotch parliament, on the ſubject of the union between the two kingdoms, and juſt before that event took place, is well worthy of a column in your paper at this juncture. We ſhall there find that the greateſt miſeries a people have ever ſuffered have ariſen from diviſions among themſelves, and that unanimity might have prevented them. The current of opinion (thank Heaven) ſets ſtrongly in favour of the meaſures adopted by the congreſs, and nine tenths of the people are of one way of thinking. In this ſituation of things, it is impoſſible to ſay what are the motives that influence ſome perſons in the colonies to go on publiſhing in the manner they do. Are they deſirous of bolding us up to the miniſtry as a divided people, thereby to draw on us the moſt dreadful of all calamities? In charity, I would hope otherwiſe, and that they are impelled by a miſtaken zeal, but really wiſh well to their country. If this be the caſe, I am perſuaded the following obſervations will have weight with them, and that henceforth they will not ſow the ſeeds of faction in America. But if they are dupes to the wicked deſigns of others, or if they are governed by a reſtleſs ambition, and to attain diſtinction, as the leaders of a party, are willing to embroil their country in a civil war, let them look to the conſequences. Should their labours be crowned with ſucceſs, it is very poſſible they may be the firſt who expire in the flames of their own kindling.*

MY LORD CHANCELLOR,

BY what experience I have had in this world, I always found that when diviſions are once come to that conſiſtency as to form themſelves in factions, upon different meaſures, and oppoſite deſigns, that then reaſon and reaſoning make but a very ſmall impreſſion upon either of their parties. What I ſhall ſay on this head is to advance this poſition, viz. that there is more danger to our nation, and national concerns, by diviſions and factions, than by any miſtakes in fit and adequate meaſures, if they be unanimouſly gone upon.

A wrong meaſure, eſpecially in reſolutions, may be rectified and redreſſed when we come to a more full view of the affair, and though ſometimes they prove unſucceſsful, yet unanimity endures a ſhock with firmneſs, but diviſions and factions encreaſe and multiply, and that, from very ſmall beginnings, ſo as to render all perſuaſions abortive, and that more eſpecially amongſt men of honour, who, as they are generally more grateful, conſtant, and firm, to their words and parties, ſo upon diſappointments they are more prone to reſentment and revenge, the moſt dangerous of all paſſions, and the moſt fatal to the very being of nations.

What I plead for, my lord, at this time, is UNITY. Whatever you would have done, let it be done *nemine contradicente*, and it will not want its own weight, for I am perſuaded that whatever reſolution this honourable houſe ſhall come to, a wrong meaſure is preferable to a good one, if there be unanimity in the one, and faction at the bottom of the other.

My lord, that I may not ſeem to ſpeak without book, I could adduce inſtances from the hiſtories of Europe to confirm what I have ſaid, and from none more than that of our neighbours the ſtates of Holland, whoſe unity has raiſed them to the grandeur and riches they are poſſeſſed of at this day. They wanted not wrong meaſures, and unſucceſsful attempts, but their unanimous firmneſs in the vindication of their liberty hath made good the verity of their motto, *Concordiâ res parvæ creſcunt.*

But waving what is foreign, I ſhall only confine myſelf to our own hiſtories, and, by four examples, I ſhall make it evidently appear that our predeceſſors, when in a good underſtanding amongſt themſelves, were always in a condition to defend their rights and liberties againſt the Engliſh, and that they never did prevail over us, ſave when we were divided and broke by factions.

The firſt inſtance is of that famous controverſy about the right of ſucceſſion to Alexander the third; the ſtory is ſo well known that I ſhall not give this honourable houſe the trouble of hearing it repeated, but ſhall only ſay we divided upon it. What followed upon that? The king of England gave us a king. What was the conſequence of that? Both of us paid very dear for it; for, as the hiſtorians of both nations tell us, there followed upon it the longeſt and moſt bloody war that ever was betwixt two nations. Then, and not before, could it be ſaid that England had any pretence of homage from us.

Pray, my lord, had it not been better that our predeceſſors had, of themſelves, choſen the worſt of the competitors, yea, the worſt man of the nation, by a general conſent, rather than to have ſuſtained thoſe calamities which followed on that diviſion?

The other time, my lord, that we groaned under Engliſh bondage, was by Cromwell, who knew as well how to divide as how to fight. We had called home king Charles the ſecond, as ſucceſſor to his father; Cromwell enters Scotland with an army, and prevails: What was the reaſon of it? Was his army comparable to our's for number? He knew very well king Charles the firſt, his maſter, had come upon us with a far better army, and we leſs prepared, and leſs accuſtomed to war, and yet, when ſword in hand, was neceſſitated to give us a valuable treaty at the Bircks; he knew very well that we had the remains of that gallant army, which had procured us ſo good conditions at the treaty of *Rippon*, and who afterwards had raiſed the parliamentary power above that of their ſovereign; he knew that we had the brave troops that had preſerved the north of Ireland from the Iriſh rebels. Whence, then, came all theſe hopes of Oliver? It came, my lord, from our diviſions; we were united in thoſe former times, and broken then; in ſhort, we had the *Hamiltons*, *Grahames*, and *Campbells*, each driving on oppoſite deſigns; yea, my lord, faction was come to that height of enthuſiaſm, that when we came to fight Cromwell at Dunbar, we would not fight but as Gideon did the Madianites, although we had no ſuch warrant for it.

The two inſtances where our unity preſerved us from the fatal conſequences of war with England are thoſe of king David and king James the firſt, after we had recovered our liberty under the conduct of the noble Bruce, who had forced the grandchild, by a moſt ſolemn renunciation, to vomit up the claim of homage, unjuſtly impoſed by the father upon us. Two unhappy accidents put theſe two kings in the hands of the Engliſh: Did they let go the opportunities to trump up their claim of homage? No, my lord. What hindered them to proceed further? King David had loſt a conſiderable battle, was their priſoner himſelf, many of the nobility killed and taken, England ſucceſsful againſt France at the ſame time, and their king priſoner in England, king James the firſt was their priſoner, being forced to flee from the unjuſt deſigns of his uncle Robert, and as unjuſtly made priſoner by them. Theſe occaſions, my lord, did appear favourable enough *for* England to make uſe of their time, but our firm unanimity put a ſtop to their deſigns. We declared we would not obey our kings, as long as they were under Engliſh power and influence, and ſo both our armies in France, and peers in Scotland, refuſed their orders, as long as they were in England, looking upon them not as their king's commands, but the commands of an enemy; and thus we were preſerved, and our kings delivered to us upon ranſom.

My lord, I have obſerved that England never let go any opportunity, neither before nor ſince the union of the two crowns, to bring us under their power; and I am perſuaded that the heats and animoſities amongſt us theſe ſeveral ſeſſions of parliament paſt, have, amongſt other things, occaſioned that threatening and unaccountable act of parliament wherein they characteriſe our miniſters, and criticiſe our acts, as it hath alſo given a new birth to thoſe contemptible and ignorant pamphlets come out of late againſt the ſovereignty and independency of the nation. Will you prevent the conſequences of what is deſigned againſt us? Be as united as they in your actions againſt them. Did whig and tory differ about us? No, my lord; the two houſes, though in civil war amongſt themſelves, did vie with one another which of them ſhould have the honour to give us the ſharpeſt and ſevereſt blow.

To conclude, would you quench the fire that appears to be raiſed againſt us in England? Be unanimous, and I hope the caſe is not as yet ſo deſperate but what our predeceſſors have found we may yet find the like.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

To MR. JAMES RIVINGTON.

SIR,

THE infernal din and racket, kept up between the republicans in the north, and the haughty ſultans in the ſouth, for many months paſt, had ſo dum-founded our partiſans, the tories, that, fearing their cauſe deſperate, I began to have ſerious thoughts of turning my coat, and was about to offer the ſame advice to you, my maſter, which nothing prevented but that the damn'd whigs had no penſions to beſtow; but, through the indefatigable induſtry and boldneſs of your authors, our wretched affairs are ſo retrieved, that the political balance nods doubtful, and, I deſpair not, will ſoon preponderate in our favour. In belief of this, I have juſt ventured to look up in our coffeehouſe, and to open my mouth againſt the congreſs. I hope, indeed, by my next viſit to New York, that the author of the *friendly addreſs*, a ſingle leaf of whoſe book thrown into the oppoſite ſcale would make all our farmer's letters kick the beam, will have turned lord Chatham from his pedeſtal in Wallſtreet, and ſet lord North on it, trampling on that fool's bauble, the cap of liberty, when no doubt he will think it proper, by way of inſcription, to ſelect, from the ſaid *friendly addreſs*, certain choice paſſages, anathematiſing thoſe accurſed maxims and principles of Sydney and Locke, of an original contract between the governors and the governed, of *ſalus populi ſuprema lex*, and others of the ſame republican ſtamp, a ridiculous attachment to which has raiſed all this flame in America.

All this, and much more, I expect from the unbounded zeal of him, and your other authors, in the good cauſe, in promoting which, I am glad to ſee they leap over the blocks that poor ſpirited wretches are apt to ſtumble at; but a bold genius diſdains ſuch baſe reſtrictions as a nice regard to truth, would lay upon his imagination. They do right to adopt the maxims of their good catholical brothers the Jeſuits, that it is lawful to do evil that good may come of it, and I have read with pleaſure, in your uſeful Gazetteer, ſome of the pious frauds. But as we have numberleſs enemies about who criticiſe their lucubrations with a malignant eye, too much caution cannot be obſerved in fabricating the many neceſſary and juſtifiable forgaries and falſifications our cauſe ſtands in need of; for which reaſon, my maſter, I would have you preſent each of them with a copy of Arbuthnot's art of political lying: There they will find abundance of rules and principles of great importance to direct them in their ſtudies in this branch; among other uſeful directions, there is one that your lie, if you have a mind it ſhould gain credit, ſhould always have the colour of probability, and for want of attending to this neceſſary article, I am fearful many a good intention of our friends is often unhappily defeated. I could not but lament it on a late occaſion, when a good blow was levelled at the whigs, which, alas! but for this ſingle circumſtance, could not have been parried. I obſerved, in one of your *dutiable* gazetteers, two letters, written from Annapolis and Baltimore, containing well meaſured encomiums on your wiſe aſſembly in giving the *coup de grace* to the congreſs. The deſign of thoſe letters cannot be too much applauded, and it is a pity ſo much ingenuity ſhould not have its full ſucceſs, but in the abounding of zeal the trifling circumſtance of dates was not ſufficiently conſidered, and the lie, though otherwiſe a good one, was not ſufficiently invulnerable in that point. The letter from Annapolis was wrote the 28th of January, and but two days after the death blow to the congreſs was ſtruck: Now ſome of the whigs inſiſt, that Annapolis, being two hundred and fifty miles from New York, a relay of Wildair, Baſhaw, and Bajazet, could hardly have carried the intelligence in ſo ſhort a time. The other from Baltimore happens to be dated but the next day after the tranſaction happened which it is ſuppoſed to allude to, and gives ſtill a greater handle for cavilling.

But I am too fanciful if it ſhould be thought preſumptuous in me to pretend to offer advice to ſuch profound and ſkilful militants in the political way; perhaps it will be attributed to my ardency for the cauſe, in which every one, as well as myſelf, are materially intereſted. I am, with the greateſt regard, your moſt humble ſervant,

JEFFERIES, JUNIOR.

MR. PINKNEY,

WHEN a man finds his name made uſe of publicly, and without his previous permiſſion, he has a right to expect, that whatever is ſaid concerning him ſhould be conſiſtent with truth; I muſt therefore take the liberty, through the channel of your paper, of requiring Mr. Henley to beware how he ſports with mine in future. He has, in a note ſubjoined to a late piece of his, addreſſed to the Real Aſſociator, endeavoured to lug *me* into his diſpute with that gentleman, by giving a fictitious narration of what paſſed between him and myſelf about two years ago: He has embelliſhed it with ſo many circumſtances, favourable to himſelf, but ſo widely differing from my ſtandard of truth, *matters of fact*, however exactly they may ſquare with his *inclination*, that I find myſelf obliged to give an account of that affair, and leave the world to determine how far Mr. Henley's veracity may be called in queſtion. My veneration for the clergy in general, whilſt acting in character, renders the undertaking extremely diſagreeable to me; but there is a duty I owe to myſelf, in preſerving my good name and reputation, which ought never to be ſuperſeded by a reſpect for any body of men upon earth, however entitled they may be to the eſteem of the public. How Mr. Henley could think of bringing me in for a ſhare of his abuſe I cannot conceive, unleſs it were to change a ſtronger adverſary for a weaker; a ſcheme, in my opinion, not impolitic in his preſent ſituation, when he finds himſelf beſet ſo cloſely by the friends of a certain gentleman, whom he has long made the object of his rancour. Never at eaſe, ſave when engaged in the ſervice of ſcandal and detraction, he ſeems to have laid down a different plan of operations, and reſolved to attack characters of leſs note, having found, to his great mortification, that one of the firſt in the country has long ſtood the teſt of riditule from him, and defied his utmoſt endeavours to expoſe it. That he may have an opportunity of venting his ſpleen againſt *me* hereafter, I ſhall endeavour to ſtate the affair above referred to, and expect, from ſuch a ground-work, to ſee a ſuperſtructure that will reflect honour upon the *ingenuity* of even an Henley. You may remember, ſir, Mr. Henley informed the public, that previous to the election of a miniſter for Bruton pariſh, I was employed to take in the names of the pariſhioners who were friends to his opponent, and that, in order to render myſelf of more ſervice in the cauſe, no crime appeared to be too great to be diſpenſed with, and that I had even traduced his character from that of an orthodox miniſter of the church, to a heretic, deiſt, unbeliever, &c. How this could be done at that time, or any time ſince, I cannot conceive; I ſhall therefore leave it as a paradox, to be reſolved by thoſe who are become acquainted with his character and principles, as lately diſcovered to the world. Suffice it for me to ſay, that my *employment* and *traduction* are of the ſame authority with his * *muſical cat*, mere creatures of the imagination. The truth is, that actuated by the ſincereſt wiſhes for the welfare and happineſs of my fellow pariſhioners, I exerted myſelf in favour of Mr. Bracken, as one who afforded a greater probability of diſcharging the important truſt repoſed in him. Whether this inducement was criminal I appeal to every man of common ſenſe to declare. Thus much I am certain of, that the conduct of the above two gentlemen has ſince been ſo widely different as to leave the pariſhioners not the reaſon to repent their choice. Mr. Henley ſeems to inſinuate that the ſucceſs of his opponent was *partly* owing to my weak endeavours. Could I be vain enough to think that this was fact I ſhould moſt heartily congratulate myſelf for being concerned in the good deed, and cannot but rejoice to find my feeble efforts crowned with ſo happy an iſſue. I cannot, in this place, omit taking notice of the delicate compliment Mr. Henley has paid to three fourths of the reſpectable inhabitants of this city, when he ſuggeſts, that upon my bare aſſertion of what he ſays I charged him with, they immediately ſigned without giving themſelves the trouble of an enquiry. He muſt certainly think the pariſhioners of Bruton either ſtupidly indifferent in determining a matter of ſo great importance, or that they had ſo far coincided with me in opinion as to render all examination needleſs. Which of theſe was the reaſon I ſhall not pretend to determine, but muſt think, from circumſtances, that the latter appears the more plauſible; for, in my opinion, an opportunity of ſecuring a bleſſing, or intailing a nuiſance, upon any body of men, is of too great moment to be trifled with by perſons in their right ſenſes. Mr. Henley proceeds further, and informs the public, "that a certain friend of his being apprized of the black deſign, and deſirous that timely notice might be given to counteract the dreadful combination, ſounded the alarm; upon which Henley went to Kidd, and expoſtulated with him." At firſt, he ſays, I appeared in confuſion, and denied the fact. Impoſſible! It cannot be, that I denied the *fact*, when it never exiſted. I would here aſk Mr. Henley whether he thought that my confuſion was owing to a conſciouſneſs of guilt? If this was his fond conjecture, I muſt take the liberty, even at this late day, to undeceive him, and aſſure him that I was perfectly compoſed on that account. But I appeal to every man of common feeling whether I had not reaſon to apprehend ſomething dreadful, upon ſeeing a ſpectre, pale and wan, approach, and, after a ſolemn pauſe, break forth thus: "Sir, I have been informed that you have attempted to give me a fatal ſtab in the dark." If Hamlet quaked at his father's ghoſt, could it have been wondered at if my hair had briſtled up at the horrid form which preſented itſelf? I confeſs I had never been ſo familiar with hobgoblins as to be able to reconcile a being of his phiz to my imagination at firſt ſight, and was ſo little accuſtomed to their manner of addreſs as to be ſtartled not a little. The above words are of ſo extenſive a meaning, as to comprehend not only what he inſiſts I alledged againſt him, but alſo crimes of the *blackeſt* dye. What, then, muſt I have felt, upon having ſo heavy a charge brought againſt me, without any previous notice? Would not the moſt perfect *innocence* have received a perceivable ſhock? I think it would, and muſt pronounce that man a ſtoic indeed, who could have heard the accuſation without diſcovering ſome viſible emotion. Mr. Henley goes on further, with a freedom of expreſſion peculiar to himſelf, and ſays that I returned him thanks for his lenity, and gave up the treaſurer as my author, upon his promiſe not to expoſe me to the rigours of the law. I think, ſir, had I been *guilty* of the charge, and *without vouchers*, I could not have been more ſubmiſſive. Can it appear probable, then, that I was ſo very grateful, when backed by the common report of this town? No. No man of reflection can ſay that it carries the marks of truth, without *ſome* circumſtances ſeemingly repugnant thereto. For my own part, I do pronounce it to be of the ſame ſtamp with the feats of activity he boaſts to have performed in a wreſtle with a certain gentleman of this city, when his wonderous agility rendered him twice inviſible to his adverſary, by ſpringing over his head, and, before he could turn around, rebounding to his former poſition. It is alſo of the ſame romantic caſt with his walk of ſix and thirty miles in four hours. As the *ipſe dixit* of no man is ſufficient proof of ſuch extraordinary adventures, the public will ſuſpend their credit thereto, till Mr. Henley can produce more convincing arguments. When he does this, I will give up the point in diſpute. Mr. Henley accuſes me of equivocation: Strange, that that mode of reaſoning ſhould ever have given *him* offence. It could not. He muſt certainly have deſigned the charge as a compliment to himſelf, by declaring to the world in how ſhort a time he had made a proſelyte. I believe the public have long had the higheſt opinion of Mr. Henley's abilities in this kind of logic; and that he may continue to excel therein, unrivalled, as long as truth ſhall be of the leaſt ſervice in the concerns of life, is my ſincere wiſh. He likewiſe ſays the recantation was neither *dictated* nor *indicted* by him. True, it was not; but did he not *ſuppreſs* the moſt material part of it, leſt the world ſhould think that there was ſome foundation for what he ſays I alledged againſt him? Yes, he did; and, for confirmation of what I affirm, I will, for once, appeal to his memory, which, however treacherous it may be on this ſide of the queſtion, I think could not have ſuffered ſuch a circumſtance to have eſcaped; and if, upon due reflection, he denies that he ever did it, I muſt ſay I have found more aſſurance in a certain profeſſor of moral philoſophy than either the treaſurer or myſelf could ever boaſt. Mr. Henley endeavours to ſtigmatize *me* with the *vulgar* epithets of a pious undertaker and fellow labourer in the Lord: If ſuch language, proceeding from *him*, ſeems like an "*endeavour to add force to virtue, and authority to religion*," I acknowledge myſelf an utter ſtranger to the relation between cauſe and effect. However opprobrious thoſe terms may appear to him as a *clergyman*, I muſt confeſs, with *me*, they reflect the higheſt honour upon that perſon whoſe conduct in life may have entitled him to them. I muſt beg your patience, ſir, while I point out the conſiſtency of Mr. Henley in the latter part of his note. After having accuſed me of being employed, and *uſing every indirect means againſt him*, he ſays that every man muſt acknowledge I acted with the ſtricteſt propriety. Mr. Henley muſt certainly think, from his figure and outward appearance, that he is entitled to a place *ſomewhere* among the human ſpecies; if ſo, has not *he himſelf* acknowledged that I acted with propriety? In this he is conſiſtent with himſelf, elſe why ſo liberal in his invectives againſt me? Could it be owing to his averſion to ſee a man act in character, becauſe a clergyman thought proper to conduct himſelf otherwiſe? If this be the cauſe of his diſpleaſure, I hope I ſhall ever continue to be the object of his vengeance, and ſhall conſider every ſtroke from his ſatirical pen, on that account, as great a compliment as Mr. Henley could beſtow upon me. I am, ſir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

JOSEPH KIDD.

* *Alluding to Mr. Henley's extraordinary narration, relative to a cat's playing on the ſpinnet.*

MR. PINKNEY,

YOU are requeſted to give the following a place in your paper as ſoon as you poſſibly can: In doing ſo you will oblige your cuſtomers in Auguſta county.

AFTER *due notice given to the freeholders of Auguſta county, to meet in Staunton for the purpoſe of electing delegates to repreſent them in colony convention at the town of Richmond, on the 20th day of this inſtant March, the freeholders of ſaid county thought proper to refer the choice of their delegates to the judgment of the committee, who, thus authorized by the general voice of the people, met at the courthouſe on the 22d day of February, and unanimouſly choſe Mr. Thomas Lewis and captain Samuel M'Dowall to repreſent them in the enſuing convention.*

Inſtructions were then ordered to be drawn up by the reverend Alexander Balmain, Mr. Sampſon Matthews, captain Alexander M'Clenachan, Mr. Michael Bowyer, Mr. William Lewis, and captain George Matthews, or any three of them, and delivered to the delegates thus choſen, which are as follow:

To Mr. Thomas Lewis and captain Samuel M'Dowall.

The committee of Auguſta county, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in them by the freeholders of the ſame, have choſen you to repreſent them in a colony convention, propoſed to be held in Richmond on the 20th of March inſtant. They deſire that you may conſider the people of Auguſta county as impreſſed with juſt ſentiments of loyalty and allegiance to his majeſty king George, whoſe title to the imperial crown of Great Britain reſts on no other foundation than the liberty, and whoſe glory is inſeparable from the happineſs, of all his ſubjects. We have alſo a reſpect for the parent ſtate, which reſpect is founded on religion, on law, and the genuine principles of the conſtitution. On theſe principles do we earneſtly deſire to ſee harmony and a good underſtanding reſtored between Great Britain and America. Many of us and our forefathers left their native land, and explored this once ſavage wilderneſs, to enjoy the free exerciſe of the rights of conſcience, and of human nature: Theſe rights we are fully reſolved, with our lives and fortunes, inviolably to preſerve, nor will we ſurrender ſuch ineſtimable bleſſings, the purchaſe of toil and danger, to any miniſter, to any parliament, or any body of men upon earth, by whom we are not repreſented, and in whoſe deciſions therefore we have no voice.

We deſire you to tender, in the moſt reſpectful terms, our grateful acknowledgements to the late worthy delegates of this colony, for their wiſe, ſpirited, and patriotic exertions, in the general congreſs, and to aſſure them that we will uniformly and religiouſly adhere to their reſolutions, prudently and generouſly formed for their country's good.

Fully convinced that the ſafety and happineſs of America depend, next to the bleſſing of Almighty God, on the unanimity and wiſdom of her councils, we doubt not you will, on your parts, comply with the recommendation of the late continental congreſs, appointing delegates from this colony to meet in Philadelphia on the 10th of May next, unleſs American grievances be redreſſed before that time; and as we are determined to maintain unimpaired that liberty which is the gift of Heaven *to the ſubjects of Britain's empire, we will moſt cordially join our countrymen in ſuch meaſures as may be deemed wiſe and neceſſary to ſecure and perpetuate the ancient, juſt, and legal rights of this colony, and all Britiſh America.*

As the ſtate of this colony greatly demands that manufactures ſhould be encouraged by every poſſible means, we deſire you to uſe your endeavours that bounties may be propoſed by the convention for the making of ſalt, ſteel, wool cards, paper, and gunpowder, and that, in the mean time, a ſupply of ammunition be provided for the militia of this colony. We entirely agree in opinion with the gentlemen of Fairfax county, that a well regulated militia is the natural ſtrength, and ſtaple ſecurity, of a free government, and therefore wiſh it might be recommended by the convention to the officers and men of each county in Virginia to make themſelves maſters of the military exerciſe, publiſhed by order of his majeſty in the year 1764.

Placing our ultimate truſt in the ſupreme diſpoſer of every event, without whoſe gracious interpoſition the wiſeſt ſchemes may fail of ſucceſs, we deſire you to move the convention, that ſome day, which may appear to them moſt convenient, be ſet apart for imploring the bleſſing of Almighty God on ſuch plans as human wiſdom and integrity may think neceſſary to adopt for preſerving AMERICA happy, virtuous, and free.

OPORTO, *December* 16.

ON Sunday laſt, the 11th inſtant, this river roſe fifteen feet perpendicular in about ſeven hours, filling the ſtreets near the quays on both ſides, by which many warehouſes were thrown down. Pipes of wine, and various other merchandiſe, were carried away, and in ſome places the inhabitants had but juſt time to eſcape to the tops of their houſes. On Monday the torrent was extremely rapid, and about one o'clock the ſhip Kirby Hall, James George, maſter, with only one man on board, laden with 262 pipes of wine, for London, and ready to ſail, was forced from her moorings, and daſhed to pieces in a few minutes on the bar; however, by the courage and ſkill of the pilots at St. John's, the man was ſaved.

At night the following ſhips were driven over the bar, viz. The George, George Madgſon, maſter, from Carolina, with rice, bound to Topſham, with 120 pipes of wine on board; the Bacchus, George Hill, maſter, from Hull, with ſundry merchandiſes, bound to Hull, with 107 pipes of wine on board; the Amelia, Hugh Stevenſon, maſter, from Quebec, with wheat, bound to Briſtol; and a Portugueſe ſhip called the St. John, bound to Bahia, valued at between 30 and 40,000l. This laſt ſtruck on a ſand near the bar, where ſhe ſtill remains.

On Tueſday night the torrent abated, and, though the ſtream ſtill runs with great rapidity, boats begin to paſs. Some freſhes here have been known as high as this, but they always hitherto came on gradually; none have been ever known ſo violent and ſo ſudden. The loſſes are very conſiderable in wine, ſugar, ſhips, horſes, and merchandiſes of all ſorts, though no certain calculation can as yet be made of the amount. However, we do not hear that any lives have been loſt. His Britannic majeſty's conſul has taken the neceſſary meaſures for the recovery of ſuch parts of the wreck and merchandiſe as can be found, in order to their being reſtored to the owners.

COPENHAGEN, *December* 24. The ice that filled this harbour having been looſened, partly by the thaw, and partly by the labour of 900 men, who were employed for ſeveral days, 67 ſhips, which were in this harbour, and a great number long detained here by the ice, have got out, and proceeded on their voyages.

BERLIN, *December* 27. His Pruſſian majeſty having been indiſpoſed on Saturday laſt, did not appear on Sunday at his levee, nor dine, as uſual, with the queen and the royal family; but yeſterday was ſo well as to have company both at dinner and ſupper, and today his majeſty is ſaid to be perfectly recovered.

PETERSBURG, *December* 20. Notwithſtanding the ſevere froſt, and the extraordinary inconveniencies of the ſeaſon, our court will ſet out on the 6th of January for Moſcow; but the true reaſon of this fatiguing journey is to receive the Turkiſh ambaſſador, and to give him audience at a place remote from the foreign miniſters, ſo that the moſt eſſential part of the treaty may remain a ſecret to the reſt of the courts in Europe. We now begin to believe that France was the only mediator to that peace ſo detrimental to every ſtate of Europe; and that the other two allies of Ruſſia have actually been diſappointed.

FROM THE DANUBE, *December* 14. Some important news is expected to be made public ſoon, as there are actually ſome very intereſting affairs on the carpet in many courts, and the tranquility of Germany ſeems to be in ſome danger.

VIENNA, *December* 21. It is ſaid that the emperor intends to take a tour to France in the ſpring, and that ſix camps will then be formed in the Auſtrian hereditary countries.

PARIS, *January* 4. It is aſſerted that Mr. Frances will ſet out for London to ſupply the place of count de Guines, whoſe affairs ſeem every day to meet with difficulties, and conſequently leſs likely to be ſettled. Something is ſaid to be in agitation between this court and that of Great Britain, which requires a perſon of more conſequence than a charge des affaires. Lord Stormont has conferences daily with our miniſters, which are thought to be relative to the alliances and treaties with the emperor, but nothing certain tranſpires.

It is the greateſt aſtoniſhment to our politicians to find that the duke D'Auguillion had a private audience of the king on the 26th ult. and ſince that time has often aſſiſted at the board of war (in his majeſty's preſence) in the capacity of commander of the lighthorſe.

ROME, *December* 12. The courts of Vienna, Verſailles, and Madrid, have ſent inſtructions to their miniſters, that no pope ſhall be proclaimed unleſs he ſigns and confirms the late brief for aboliſhing the Jeſuits, to drop the affair of the infant of Parma, and to ſign another article concerning the chevalier Stuart; but as this would totally confine the power of the pontific ſovereign, the holy college will not comply with it at any rate. Cardinal Palavicini has had the majority of the votes, but nobly refuſed to accept of the popedom, on account of the above mentioned articles being laid before him to ſign.

GENOA, *December* 14. Our laſt letters from Cadiz import, that they had advice from Ceuta that the Moors, after receiving a reinforcement, had begun to batter that place in form, but with little ſucceſs, being greatly annoyed by the continual fire from the batteries of the place, as well as the frequent ſallies of the Spaniards, who had deſtroyed ſeveral hundreds of the Moors.

LONDON, *January* 5.

THE petition from the American congreſs to the king has been preſented to his majeſty by lord Dartmouth, and the ſame will be laid before both houſes of parliament at their next meeting.

We are aſſured a great perſonage has inſpected all the papers which have been received relating to the unhappy tranſactions at Boſton, and that he has made memorandums on the moſt remarkable paſſages they contain.

Yeſterday, in purſuance of an advertiſement for a meeting of the merchants and others concerned in the American trade, there was a very numerous and reſpectable meeting at the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill, of the moſt eminent merchants and traders in this city, to conſider of a petition to parliament on the preſent alarming ſituation of affairs with reſpect to America, the total ſtoppage of all commerce to thoſe parts, and the preſent decline of the trade and manufactures of this kingdom. A motion was made by Mr. alderman Haley, and ſeconded, that Thomas Lane, eſquire, an eminent North American merchant, be placed in the chair, which was carried in the affirmative. After the chairman had informed the company of the intent of the meeting, Mr. Barclay moved that an addreſs be prepared and preſented immediately to parliament, and a committee appointed to draw up the ſame. A more reſpectable meeting was ſcarce ever known in the city of London, and every motion was carried unanimouſly, except one gentleman, who ſaid, that there was no need of petitioning at preſent, till they had information what the parliament would do after they had taken into conſideration the petition from the congreſs of America to his majeſty, which petition his majeſty promiſed to lay before the houſe the earlieſt opportunity, and that it would then be a proper time for the merchants to meet and to take the matter into conſideration; but this was abſolutely and unanimouſly rejected.

The New York mail, which was to have been diſpatched yeſterday from the general poſt office, is detained till Saturday next, by order of government, that it may carry ſome diſpatches of great importance.

An American agent is ſaid to have had an interview with a leading perſon, when he inſiſted on the neceſſity of repealing the American acts. Hold, ſaid the ſtateſman, I for my part will ſooner ſubmit to the block than agree that a ſingle clauſe ſhould be repealed.

Orders are ſent to Ireland to take 2000 tons of ſhipping into government ſervice.

Means are ſaid to be uſing to keep up the ſpirit of party againſt government in France, that their attention may be diverted from our diſputes with the colonies by their own nearer home.

His majeſty's ſchooner St. Laurence, captain Dundas, from Boſton, is arrived at Plymouth.

The French are ſaid to be fitting out, with great diligence, at Breſt, four ſhips of the line and three frigates, the deſtination of which is an entire ſecret.

A ſmall ſquadron is ordered to be fitted out forthwith, ſaid to be deſtined to a remote part of the world. The orders and purpoſe of this voyage are not to be unfolded to thoſe concerned in it till they arrive in a certain latitude.

Certain advice is received that the king of France, ſince the beginning of laſt month, has raiſed twenty millions of livres, at eight per cent.

On the 22d of November laſt the emperor of Morocco ſet out for Fez with a reſpectable train of artillery, 30,000 foot, and 20,000 horſe, to lay ſiege to the garriſon of Pennon and Melilla, on the coaſt of Africa, ſituated from 60 to 100 miles eaſt of Tetuan. The Spaniſh court has ſent colonel Sherlock, an experienced brave officer in their ſervice, over to Pennon, to defend it; but it is believed that neither of thoſe three garriſons are tenable, the Spaniards having ſuffered the fortifications to fall into decay for many years paſt. As ſoon as Sidi Mehomet makes himſelf maſter of thoſe important places, he will turn his arms towards Ceuta and Oran; but all the force of his empire againſt theſe two garriſons will prove too weak, there not being ſtronger fortifications than they are in all Europe.

Letters from Hamburg mention, that an order has been iſſued out there to prevent the merchants from ſupplying the piratical ſtates of Barbary with cannon and other warlike ſtores.

It is ſaid that in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſions of parliament a petition will be preſented, by a body of Scotch merchants, for excluding the Dutch, and other foreigners, from fiſhing on the coaſts of Orkney or Shetland, or ſubjecting them to pay duty for each veſſel employed in ſaid fiſheries.

Three gentlemen of Scotland are expected home in the firſt ſhips from the Eaſt Indies, who have been abroad only ſix years, and made fortunes of upwards of 20,000l. each.

It has been remarked, that notwithſtanding the people of Scotland are only equal to one fourth part of the people of England, yet three fourths of the gentlemen who return immenſely rich from the Eaſt Indies are Scotchmen.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that the Molly, an Engliſh veſſel, had been burnt in the port of Alexandria; whether intentionally, or by accident, doth not appear.

Advice is received that the Bourgoyne, a French man of war of 60 guns, laden with ammunition, and other warlike ſtores, is loſt within a few leagues of Martinico, and all the crew periſhed.

Friday night died, at his apartments in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, Paul Whitehead, eſquire; a gentleman much admired by the literati for his publications. Amongſt other whimſical legacies, he has given his heart, with 50l. to lord Le Deſpencer.

Captain Piot, of the Tartar, arrived at Dover from Nice, the 28th ultimo, off Scilly, ſpoke with the Britannia, Ayres, from New York to London, out nine weeks, had loſt all her boats, two of her crew drowned, and ſprung her foremaſt.

January 12. Yeſterday morning was held the adjourned meeting of the merchants, and others concerned in the American commerce, to receive the report of the committee appointed on Wedneſday laſt, when the petition to parliament, as drawn up by the committee appointed, was read three times, and gave univerſal ſatisfaction. A debate aroſe from a merchant trading to Quebec, obſerving that the Canada bill was not enumerated among the grievances in the petition; in anſwer to which, it was obſerved that the petition was drawn up in as general a ſenſe as poſſible, and the queſtion being put, whether the petition ſhould ſtand without addition or amendment, it was reſolved in the affirmative, four to one.

Lord North hath publicly declared, that ſo far from the meetings of the American and Weſt India merchants being diſagreeable to him, he, on the contrary, wiſhes for nothing more than as much information as poſſible on the American buſineſs, to be laid before parliament as ſpeedily as poſſible.

The premier has certainly applied to moſt of the intelligent and experienced men in the kingdom for their advice in regard to the preſent poſture of affairs between Great Britain and her colonies, and it is as certain (ſays our correſpondent) all are of opinion that government ſhould perſevere in aſſerting its authority. At a late meeting of the treaſury lords, the ſame opinion, we hear, was maintained; and many letters lately received from diſintereſted gentlemen and merchants, reſiding in different quarters of America, contain the ſame ſentiments. Upon the ſtrength of ſuch united advice, orders are hourly expected to be ſent off to Portſmouth to haſten the preparations which have been making for an expedition to the Britiſh colonies. *Not a word of Truth.*

Some freſh inſtructions have been lately ſent to the governors of Gibraltar and Minorca, and the fleet on the Mediterranean will be reinforced with ſeveral ſhips early in the ſpring.

Poſitive orders, we hear, have lately been tranſmitted to the commanders of the ſeveral men of war on the North American ſtation to be extremely vigilant in their duty againſt ſmugglers, and to ſeize all ſuch goods and merchandize as, by the laws of trade, ought to be exported directly from Great Britain to the colonies.

From what paſſed at a great man's levee, the other day, it is thought that the firſt points that will be agitated in American affairs will be whether the miniſtry can now hear any petition or remonſtrance from a congreſs conſtituted by illegal powers, there being no precedent of government doing buſineſs with any perſon or perſons not legally conſtituted.

A correſpondent ſays, the members of St. Stephen's are like ſchoolboys after a breaking up: Having done miſchief, they are loth to come to ſchool.

A private letter from Amſterdam ſays, that eighty tuns of tea were actually ſhipped on board a Dutch veſſel the middle of laſt month, for Saint Euſtatia, in order to be diſpoſed of to the North American veſſels, which are continually paſſing that way.

January 14. Thurſday a gentleman arrived in town with letters from general Gage, with which he waited upon lord North. In conſequence of this, we hear moſt of the leading men in adminiſtration were convened, in the evening, to deliberate, and take reſolutions upon, the contents of thoſe letters; which, it is whiſpered, are not of ſo unfavourable a nature as other circumſtances may give room to imagine.

The miniſtry have received advices from Boſton that the principal people in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay have aſſembled, and put the government of that province into commiſſion. *A Lie*

The captain of a veſſel belonging to Whitehaven, a few weeks ago, when he was clearing out at Norfolk (Virginia) aſked the collector what he thought would be the reſult of the preſent diſturbances? "Pray (ſays the collector) do not you think we are as *white* as the Europeans? "Yes (replied the captain) I think our complexions are much the ſame." "Well then (returned the collector) we will not be *ſlaves*, while we are ſo nigh you in colour."

GLASGOW, *January* 12.

Extract of a letter from London, January 6.

A circumſtantial account of the proceedings of the American merchants aſſembled on Wedneſday, at the King's Arms tavern. Thomas Lane, eſquire, being placed in the chair, Mr. Barclay firſt opened the debate. He went fully into the nature of the meeting, which was to conſider of ſome proper methods for ſtemming thoſe evils that threatened no leſs than the deſtruction of the whole empire, by the preſent unhappy diſputes between this country and North America. As this was a ſubject of the greateſt magnitude and importance to the trade of this country, he hoped it would be treated with great temper and circumſpection, and that conſequently it ſhould be only taken up merely on a *commercial ground*, leaving the political to thoſe who ſhould beſt know how to diſcuſs it. He then produced the two following written propoſitions, which were ſeverally read, and ſeconded. "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the alarming ſtate of the trade to North America makes it expedient to petition parliament for redreſs. That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the houſe of commons, and lay the ſame before a general meeting, to be held at this place this day ſe'nnight."

Mr. Bacon, member for Ayleſbury, roſe after Mr. Barclay; and after joining with him in thinking the preſent queſtion of the greateſt importance to this country, yet thought the mode of petitioning rather premature. There was, he ſaid, a petition from America already preſented to the king, and the king had given his anſwer, it ſhould be laid before the parliament. Now, ſays he, let us wait till we hear how this petition is received before we go upon one, the prayer of which might be different from the other. *Contradiction*

Mr. Barclay anſwered him, by ſaying that the leaſt protection might be dangerous, and that if they waited for the fate of one petition, the parliament, by that time, might take ſome meaſures which might defeat, in a great meaſure, the purpoſe of petitioning at all; that beſides, ſo large a body as the North American merchants of London ſhould not ſit idle ſpectators in ſo great a ſtruggle at the preſent; that their not exerting themſelves before was made a handle of laſt ſeſſion by the miniſter, and that their preſent union and aſſiſtance muſt neceſſarily ſtrengthen the grounds of an amicable accommodation.

Mr. Samuel Vaughan acquainted the aſſembly, that having had the honour of attending a meeting of the Weſt India merchants and planters on the night before at London tavern, upon the ſame ſubject as the preſent, he would declare to them their reſolutions. He then read a letter from the merchants, traders, &c. in the Weſt India buſineſs, reſiding at Briſtol, requeſting to join themſelves to the London meeting of merchants, &c. and that, upon this letter being read at the laſt night's meeting, they had reſolved to accept of the aſſociation, and likewiſe reſolved to have a general meeting at the London tavern on the 18th inſtant for that purpoſe.

Mr. Hayley read a letter from the council of commerce at Liverpool, requeſting to know what ſteps the London American merchants intended to take. He likewiſe ſaid he had letters from Mancheſter, Leeds, and other places, to the ſame purport. Theſe letters urged for the immediate neceſſity of coming to ſome determination. Mr. Barclay corroborated this, by reading a letter from Leeds, giving a moſt pitiable account of the miſeries and diſtreſſes of the manufacturers in that town, on account of the nonimportation article.

After ſeveral other gentlemen had ſpoken ſucceſſively to the buſineſs of the meeting, in which they all *eſſentially* agreed (though *two* warned them of petitioning in favour of thoſe who had reſiſted the authority of parliament) the motions were ſeverally put by the chairman, and carried unanimouſly. The committee were then appointed to conſiſt of twenty three, and the names given in accordingly, at the proportion of three to a province, and two over, nine of whom were to conſtitute a committee. A ſhort debate then enſued, on including the tradeſmen and others concerned in American commerce in the prayer of the petition, which was finally agreed to. It was unanimouſly agreed that theſe reſolutions ſhould be inſerted in all the newſpapers.

The above meeting conſiſted of between 3 and 400 of the moſt reſpectable merchants and traders concerned in the American buſineſs, and was conducted throughout with much ſpirit, good ſenſe, and moderation.

It is ſuppoſed the petition of the American merchants will be followed by others from Briſtol, Liverpool, Mancheſter, Leeds, Birmingham, and by the other manufacturing towns in England.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

The following is an ADDRESS *preſented to general* GAGE *from the* SELECTMEN *of ſix towns in the county of Plymouth, occaſioned by a number of ſoldiers being ſtationed at Marſhfield, in the ſaid county, in a time of peace.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS GAGE, ESQUIRE.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

WE his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns of Plymouth, Kingſton, Duxborough, Pembroke, Hanover, and Scituate, deeply affected with a ſenſe of the encreaſing dangers and calamities which menace one of the moſt promiſing countries upon earth with political exition, cannot but lament, that while we are endeavouring to preſerve peace, and maintain the authority of the laws, at a period when the bands of government are relaxed by violent infractions on the character of the province, our enemies are practiſing every inſidious ſtratagem to ſeduce the people into acts of violence and outrage.

We beg leave to addreſs your excellency on a ſubject which excites our apprehenſions extremely; and in the repreſentation of facts, we promiſe to pay that ſacred regard to truth, which had our adverſaries obſerved, we flatter ourſelves it would have precluded the neceſſity of our addreſſing your excellency on this occaſion.

We are informed, from good authority, that a number of people from Marſhfield and Scituate have made application to your excellency, ſoliciting the aid of a detachment of his majeſty's troops, for the ſecurity and protection of themſelves and properties. That their fears and intimidation were entirely groundleſs, that no deſign, or plan of moleſtation, was formed againſt them, or exiſted but in their own imaginations, their own declarations, and their actions, which have a more ſtriking language, aboundantly demonſtrate. Several men of unqueſtionable veracity, reſiding in the town of Marſhfield, have ſolemnly called God to witneſs, before one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, that they not only never heard of any intention to diſturb the complaints, but repeatedly ſaw them, after they pretended to be under apprehenſinos of danger, attending to their private affairs, without arms; and even after they had lodged their arms, a few miles diſtant from their reſpective houſes. They frequently declared, in converſation with the deponents, that they were not apprehenſive of receiving any injury in their perſons or properties; and one of them who is a minor (as many of them are) being perſuaded to ſave his life by adjoining himſelf to the petitioners, but afterwards abandoning them by the requeſt of his father, depoſeth in the like ſolemn manner, that he was under no intimidation himſelf, nor did he ever hear any one of them ſay that he was. It appears as evident as if written with a ſun-beam, from the general tenor of the teſtimony (which we are willing to lay before your excellency, if deſired) that their expreſſions of fear were a fallacious pretext, dictated by the inveterate enemies of our conſtitution to induce your excellency to ſend troops into the country, to augment the difficulties of our ſituation, already very diſtreſſing; what confirms this truth (if it needs any confirmation) is the aſſiduity and pains which we have taken to inveſtigate it: We have induſtriouſly and impartially ſcrutinized into the cauſe of this alarm, and cannot find that it has the leaſt foundation in reality.

All that we have in view in this addreſs is to lay before your excellency a true ſtate of facts, and to remove that opprobrium which this movement of the military reflects on this county; and as a ſpirit of enmity and falſhood is prevalent in the country, and as every thing comes from a gentleman of your excellency's exalted ſtation naturally acquires great weight and importance, we earneſtly intreat your excellency to ſearch into the grounds of every report previous to giving your aſſent to it.

Signed by a number of ſelectmen.

PEMBROKE, *February* 7, 1775.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of the city and county of NEW YORK.

AS the laſt congreſs held ot Philadelphia, recommended that anonther congreſs ſhould be convened at the ſame place on the 10th day of May next, and the election of delegates ought not to be longer delayed, moſt of the other colonies having already appointed them; and as the committee has no power without the approbation of their conſtituents to take any meaſures for that purpoſe: They therefore requeſt thrt the freeholders and freemen of the city and county of New York will be pleaſed to aſſemble at the Exchange, on Monday the 6th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, to ſignify their ſenſe of the beſt method of chuſing ſuch delegates, and whether they will appoint a certain number of perſons to meet ſuch deputies as the counties may elect for that purpoſe, and join with them in appointing, out of their body, delegates for the next congreſs.

Committee chamber, March 1, 1775.

By order of the committee,

ISAAC LOW, chairman.

ANTIGUA, *January* 25.

WE have received the following melancholy account of a ſtorm which happened at Madeira by captain George Keys, juſt arrived here, and whoſe ſhip was loſt in it: On the 8th of December laſt the gale came on, which obliged all the ſhipping then in the bay to put to ſea, among which a large Dutch ſhip bound for Surinam was drove aſhore, and totally loſt; alſo a Portugueſe brig, of which no account has been received ſince, and is ſuppoſed to have foundered at ſea.

On the 17th, being fine weather, and the wind eaſterly, the ſhipping all returned to anchor in the bay of Fynchall. It continued fair till Sunday the 18th, about three o'clock P. M. when a ſudden and heavy ſquall came on from the ſouth, and continued to blow with ſuch unrelenting fury as to prevent the ſhipping from getting out, attended with thunder, lightning, and rain.

About midnight ſix ſail, out of ſeven, were daſhed in pieces; their names are as follow: The Aurora, captain George Keys, from London; the captain happily was aſhore, but the ſhip was loſt, with three of the crew; the Betſey Gregg, captain John Griffiths; the veſſel loſt, the captain, with the whole crew, in number fifteen, periſhed; the Peggy and Betſy, from Maryland, captain Lewes; the ſhip loſt, and the crew ſaved; a Daniſh ſhip, captain Bee; the veſſel loſt, fourteen hands, and one woman paſſenger, periſhed; the captain being aſhore, his life was ſaved; two Portugueſe veſſels; the commanders and crews leaving them in the beginning of the gale, ſaved their lives, the veſſels totally loſt. Captain Stewport, of the ſhip Dawkins, from London, for Jamaica, was the only veſſel that rode out the ſtorm, having parted one cable, and the other near going, when the dreadful tempeſt abated. So terrible and tremendous a gale has never been known in the memory of the oldeſt man living in Madeira.

NEW YORK, *March* 2.

LAST week orders were received from Virginia, for the purchaſe of as large a quantity of arms as can be procured in this city.

We are informed, by a captain of a veſſel from Antigua, that admiral Parry, with the royal ſquadron under his command on that ſtation has received orders to ſail for Boſton, where this gentleman will be ſecond in command, as he is a junior vice admiral of the blue flag to admiral Graves. The gentleman who brought this advice added, that he heard admiral Parry himſelf declare the above deſtination of his majeſty's ſhips.

A negro plot has been lately diſcovered at Eſopus; two of the principals have been detected, and confeſſed that their deſign was to convey ammunition to the Indians, and to ſet fire to Eſopus, Marbletown, and other places.

On Tueſday laſt, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the new hoſpital at Ranelagh, a large pile of building lately erected and nearly finiſhed, was diſcovered to be on fire. The workmen being all gone to dinner, and the rooms lumbered with combuſtible materials, the flames ſpread ſo faſt that before any help could be called they were got to too great a height to be ſuppreſſed, and the whole wooden part of the building, the erecting of which had been the work of many months, was, in about one hour, reduced to aſhes. It is unknown by what means the accident happened, but it is ſuppoſed that the ſhavings might have been left too near the fire. It is hoped, however, that *charity*, which reared this ſtructure, will cauſe another to ſpring from its aſhes, for the relief of the diſtreſſed poor.

By captain Quill, who arrived here yeſterday in thirty days from the Bay of Honduras, we learn that the inhabitants of that place are about to ſend a donation of 100,000 feet of mahogany, to be ſold in Europe, for the relief of the poor of Boſton.

WILLIAMSBURG.

IT is a happy conſideration to the SONS of LIBERTY on this continent that they are not entirely without friends in England (notwithſtanding the influence of venality and corruption in that quarter) who, regardleſs of the *glitter* of place, or penſion, and unawed at the threats and pretenſions of the deſpicable favourites of oppreſſion, undauntedly purſue the glorious cauſe of freedom, and are indefatigable in endeavouring to tranſmit it once more to this unhappy country. To mention but one, the amiable doctor LEE, admired by all for his literary abilities, and excellent pieces in vindication of the colonies, ſhines conſpicuous as one of the firſt patriots of the age. We are informed, by a private letter from London, of a very late date, that this gentleman has viſited lord CHATHAM, and expoſtulated with him on the affairs of America in ſo maſterly a manner, that his lordſhip treated him with the utmoſt affability and kindneſs; aſſuring him, at the ſame time, that every effort in his power ſhould be exerted towards the reſtoration of our former rights and privileges; and added alſo, that he made not the leaſt doubt of ſeeing the late arbitrary acts of parliament repealed. His lordſhip expreſſed the higheſt appobation of the proceedings of our late congreſs, ſaying that their ſeveral letters were maſterpieces of compoſition, and would do honour to the greateſt *aſſembly* upon earth. Thus we find this great and worthy ſtateſman remains a tender and paternal *father* to the *children* of America, notwithſtanding the mean aſperſions lately thrown out againſt him by thoſe *brats* of infamy, who would ſacrifice every principle of honour and humanity, in order to get familiar with a *certain goodnatured man*; thereby to plead the *virtuous* cauſe of adminiſtration, and the *unreaſonableneſs* of the claims aſſumed by the people of North America. The doctor intends to viſit ſeveral other noblemen, who have expreſſed themſelves *rather* againſt the colonies, for the like laudable purpoſe. *The thing*

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 24.

"*The unanimity, firmneſs, and moderation, of the reſolutions of the general congreſs, the univerſal approbation both theſe and their addreſſes meet with here, have rouſed the merchants, and diſconcerted the miniſters. As yet, however, they appear unreſolved, unwilling to retract, and unable to proceed. In my opinion, however, the cloſet power that rules this unhappy country, will not permit them to retreat without violence. It is therefore my duty to ſay, that nothing but a continuance of that union and firmneſs, which have happily ſhaken their reſolution, will effectually change their conduct, and give us redreſs.*

Lord North's late language in the houſe of commons is humble to a degree; but he is a very treacherous man, and the political wiſdom of the preſent times being to dupe and deceive by perſonal falſhood, it becomes us to be upon our guard.

Three of the gentlemen appointed by the congreſs to deliver their petition preſented it, through the hands of the ſecretary of ſtate (lord Dartmouth) and were anſwered that his majeſty received it very graciouſly; and, from its importance, he would lay it before his two houſes of parliament as ſoon as they met. They are adjourned till the 24th of February. The buz of the court is, that lord North and lord Dartmouth will give place to the lords Gower and Hillſborough, and all the acts complained of will be repealed, except the admiralty acts, and the declaratory act. The opinion, however, of all our friends is, that firmneſs and unanimity on your part, in demanding a full redreſs, and a ſolemn ratification of your rights, cannot be reſiſted.

As the king has declared his intention to lay the petition before parliament, we have thought that an immediate obedience to the orders of the congreſs for publiſhing their petition might be conſtrued by our enemies into diſreſpect to the king, and factious views, which it has been their conſtant endeavour to fix upon us. It is therefore determined to defer the publication till it is laid before parliament. The effect of the addreſſes upon mens minds needs no addition at preſent; but may want re-animation at a future day, which the petition is well calculated to effect."

A LETTER FROM THE SEVERAL AGENTS OF THE COLONIES TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF VIRGINIA.

SIR, LONDON, *December* 25, 1774.

THIS is juſt to inform you, that having received the petition of the congreſs to the king, we immediately communicated it to lord Dartmouth, ſecretary of ſtate for the American department, as the regular official method, and that by which only we could have expectation of obtaining an anſwer. His lordſhip this day informed us that he had laid the ſame before the king; that his majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it very graciouſly, and to ſay, it was a matter of ſo great importance that he ſhould, as ſoon as they met, lay it before his two houſes of parliament. We can now only add, that we are, with great reſpect, ſir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervants,

B. FRANKLIN,
W. BOLLAN,
ARTHUR LEE.

The Thomas, captain Blaws, failed from York the 15th inſtant, with 1500 buſhels of CORN, being the contribution of the inhabitants of that county to the ſuffering people of Boſton.

To be SOLD, *on the 3d of May next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, at the place whereon the ſubſcriber lived, in* Brunſwick *county, near captain* Robert Walker's *mill, on* Nottoway *river*,

SIXTY or 70 barrels of corn, 50 or 60 head of hogs, among which are 10 or 12 ſows and pigs, a large quantity of indigo ſeed, not inferior in goodneſs to any made in the colony, ſome oats and peaſe; alſo a likely blooded colt, got by *Eclipſe*, out of a *Traveller* mare. Credit will be given until the 25th of *December* next for all ſums above 20s. but if not punctually paid by the time, to carry intereſt from the day of ſale. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required by ISAAC COLLIER.

*** As I intend to be an inhabitant of *Bute* county, *North Carolina*, I ſhall empower Mr. *William Maſon* to tranſact my buſineſs. Any gentlemen that are in want of indigo ſeed ſooner, may have it by applying to him, on reaſonable terms.

To be SOLD, *in* ALBEMARLE *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying near the *Seven Iſlands*, conſiſting of 500 acres, high and low grounds, with a fine plantation for farming or making tobacco; there is on it a new houſe, not quite finiſhed, 42 by 20 feet, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms and a paſſage on a floor; alſo a new double griſt mill. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the *Seven Iſlands*. JOHN WARE.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on* Saturday *the* 8th *of* April, *for ready money, tobacco, or merchants notes, payable to Mr.* Charles Duncan, *at my plantation, in the lower end of* Amelia *county, on* Appomattox *river, known by the name of* Goole Iſland,

TWENTY FIVE VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls.

3 ROBERT KENNON.

JUST arrived, the *Juſtitia*, captain *Kidd*, with about 130 healthy SERVANTS, men, women, and boys, among whom are many tradeſmen, ſuch as carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and plaiſterers, ſhoemakers, barbers, and hairdreſſers, ſeveral weavers, cutlers, curriers, bakers, a tanner, a taylor and ſtaymaker, a blackſmith, a painter, a printer, a bookbinder, a miller, a ſtockingweaver, a ſchoolmaſter, a hatter, a ſilkdyer, and others; there are alſo many farmers and other country labourers, gentlemens ſervants, &c. &c. The ſale will commence at *Leeds* town, on *Wedneſday* the 22d inſtant, *March*, and be continued till all are ſold. A reaſonable credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to 2 THOMAS HODGE.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in *September*, 1774, as he was travelling through *York*, and at a plantation called *Potter*'s, a white horſe, a little ſleabitten, paces naturally, about 6 or 7 years old, near 14 hands high, branded on one ſhoulder, but which I cannot recollect, and on both buttocks with I. B. in a heart. Said horſe was taken in the night, and as he has never ſince been heard of, muſt be ſtolen. A reward of 5l. will be paid to the perſon who ſhall convict the thief and deliver the horſe to the reverend *William Bland* of *Williamſburg*, and if ſtrayed 40s. As the remoteneſs of my ſituation renders it impoſſible for me to make a proper enquiry after my horſe, Mr. *Bland* has been kind enough to engage the payment of the above rewards to any perſon who complies with the terms of this advertiſement, and the favour will be acknowledged by DAVID ADDLEMAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS *omitted this week ſhall have a place in our next*,

SOLD, *for ready money, on* Tuesday *the* 21ſt *of* March, HE LAND whereon *Joſeph Clarkſon* now lives, on *Sappony* creek, in *Dinwiddie*, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; the exceeding good for wheat or tobacco, and in good order to 8 or 9 hands; there is on the ſaid land a good dwellinghouſe, 6 rooms, lately built, a good garden, kitchen, ſtable, 3 good and ſundry other houſes. The ſaid land is ſold by virtue of a ruſt, made by *Joſeph Clarkſon* to

1* WILLIAM GOODWYN.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it hath been humbly repreſented to us on the part and behalf of our colony of Virginia, that a currency of copper money within the ſame colony would be highly beneficial to our good ſubjects the inhabitants thereof for the more eaſy and convenient making of ſmall payments; and whereas the treaſurer of our ſaid colony, being thereunto authorized by an act of our governor, council, and aſſembly of our ſaid colony, paſſed in the tenth year of our reign, hath delivered to the maſter and worker of our mint in our tower of London, a ſufficient quantity of fine copper, in bars, nealed, for the coinage of five tons of the pieces herein after mentioned, after making the juſt and uſual allowances to the officers of our mint; and whereas our ſaid maſter and worker of our mint hath, in purſuance of our warrant for that purpoſe iſſued, coined thereout five tons of pieces of copper coin, of ſuch weight that ſixty pieces thereof are equal to one pound weight averdupois, without erring either in exceſs or defect above one thirtieth part, and are of the value of two ſhillings and ſix pence, according to the currency of money in our ſaid province of Virginia, and each piece is ſtamped on one ſide with our effigies, with the inſcription 'GEORGIUS III REX,' and on the reverſe with the Virginia arms with the St. George's croſs, leaving out the eſcutcheon of crowns, except one crown at the top, as on the guinea, without creſt, ſupporters, or motto, except the word 'VIRGINIA' round the arms, with the date of the year, which are now ready to be exported to our ſaid colony of Virginia: We have therefore, with the advice of our privy council, thought fit to iſſue this our royal proclamation, and we do accordingly hereby ordain, declare, and command, that the ſaid pieces of copper money, ſo coined, ſtamped, and impreſſed, as aforeſaid, ſhall be current and lawful money of and in our ſaid colony of Virginia, and of and within the diſtricts and precincts of the ſame, and ſhall paſs and be received therein after the rate following, that is to ſay, twenty four of the ſaid pieces ſhall paſs and be received for the ſum of one ſhilling, according to the currency of our ſaid province of Virginia, and at and after ſuch rate ſhall be computed, accepted, and taken accordingly in all bargains, rates, payments, and other tranſactions of money. Provided always, and we do hereby further declare, that no perſon ſhall be obliged to take more than one ſhilling of ſuch copper money in any one payment of any ſum of money under twenty ſhillings, nor more than two ſhillings and ſix pence thereof in any one payment of a larger ſum of money than twenty ſhillings.

GIVEN at our court, at St. James's, the ſixteenth day of November, 1774, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 8, 1775.

THE meeting of the treaſurer, truſtees, and ſubſcribers, to the fund, for the relief of clergymens widows and orphans, is hereby appointed to be held on *Saturday* the 6th of *May* next. The officers for the preſent year are the reverend JOHN CAMM, treaſurer, the reverend Meſſieurs PRICE DAVIS, DEVEREUX JARRATT, WILLIAM BLAND, JOHN BRACKEN, THOMAS PRICE, and ALEXANDER LUNDIE, truſtees, the reverend WILLIAM HARRISON forenoon preacher, and the reverend ROBERT ANDREWS afternoon preacher.

JACOB BRUCE, clerk.

To be LET, *and entered on immediately*,

THAT pleaſant and commodious tenement, in the town of *Blandford*, ſituate on the back ſtreet, formerly occupied by the ſubſcriber. The terms may be known by applying to me, in *Prince George*, near the courthouſe. I have alſo another tenement, containing 60 acres of land, within a quarter of a mile of the ſaid town, with all neceſſary houſes for a family, on a very beautiful and healthy ſituation, which I would let for a term of years, to any perſon inclinable to rent. The terms for which may be alſo known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

2 THEODORICK BLAND, junior.

GOODE's BRIDGE, Cheſterfield county, *March* 8, 1775.

THE NOTED ENGLISH HORSE

JANUS

IS in great perfection. He ſtands at my houſe, and covers at five pounds the ſeaſon, or forty ſhillings the leap. Mares that go by the ſeaſon ſhall be covered night and morning, provided no other mare interferes. The leap money is to be paid at the ſtable door. I have rented a large paſture, which ſhall be for the uſe of the mares gratis, but I will not be liable for any that may get away. The ſeaſon expires the 25th day of *Auguſt* next.

3 JOHN GOODE.

THE NOTED HORSE

MARK ANTHONY

STANDS at my plantation in *Bute* county, the north ſide of *Roanoke* river, about two miles below colonel *Thomas Eaton*'s ſerry, and will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon at thirty ſhillings the leap, three pounds the ſeaſon, or five pounds, *Virginia* money, to enſure a colt. Good paſturage for the mares, and entertainment for gentlemens ſervants, gratis. Great care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.

3* HERBERT HAYNES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 9, 1775.

I INTEND for *England* immediately after the *October* meeting of the merchants. All perſons who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted to bring in their reſpective accounts, that they may receive payment.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middleſex*, a negro man named HARRY, who ſays he belongs to Mr. *Richard Parker*, in *Weſtmoreland*; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and has on an oznabrig ſhirt, negro cotton waiſtcoat and breeches. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charchges, and take him away.

(3) JOHN CRAINE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Weſtmoreland* county, on the 10th of *February*, a convict ſervant man who calls himſelf *Paul Matthews*, and ſays he belongs to *John Strother* of the county of *Culpeper*; he is clothed in negro cotton, and an oznabrig ſhirt. The owner is deſired to come for him, and pay charges to

3 JAMES MUSE, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a long tail and hanging mane, and is very poor. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

3 JOHN PURCELL.

TAKEN up, at the plantation of Mr. *Wormely*, known by the name of *Pianketank*, in *Middleſex*, a bay horſe colt, 3 years old the enſuing ſpring, 13 hands high, neither docked or branded, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, and has 3 white feet. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

* BENJAMIN BRISTOW.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 23, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late CLEMENTINA RIND are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, that the ſubſcriber may be enabled to ſettle her affairs as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands againſt it are deſired to make them known immediately. Mr. *Jacob Bruce*, of this city, is properly authorized to collect, and give receipts to any perſon indebted as above, having the books in his poſſeſſion for that purpoſe.

JOHN PINKNEY, adminiſtrator.

TREASURY OFFICE, *February* 27, 1775.

OBSERVING from a ROYAL PROCLAMATION, publiſhed in the laſt gazette, that his MAJESTY hath been GRACIOUSLY PLEASED to authorize the currency of copper money throughout this colony, agreeable to the terms of an act of our general aſſembly, I do hereby give notice that ſuch copper money is now ready to be iſſued in exchange either for gold, ſilver, or any of the treaſury notes. Thoſe who have demands, PROPERLY AUTHENTICATED, may receive what proportion they pleaſe in copper; but are not obliged to take more than two ſhillings and ſixpence in any ſum above twenty ſhillings, and not more that one ſhilling in any ſum under twenty ſhillings. *Conſtant attendance* will be given at this office every day in the week, except Sunday, from *eight* to *one* o'clock.

I muſt again call upon all ſuch inſpectors, clerks, and other collectors, as have not ſettled and paid their reſpective balances due to the treaſury. If they fail doing it longer than the next meeting of the merchants in April, they may be aſſured that I ſhall prefer regular complaints, before *proper authority*, againſt *every delinquent*, and that I ſhall, moreover, without fail, publiſh liſts of all defaulters in the public gazettes.

THIS MAY BE RELIED ON.

2 RO. C. NICHOLAS.

NORFOLK, *February* 21, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber having declined keeping tavern, and moved into a very convenient brick houſe, where Meſſieurs *Eilbecks* lately moved out of, near the markethouſe, purpoſes letting private lodgings, ſtablage for horſes, &c. and returns her ſincere thanks to all who have been pleaſed to favour her with their cuſtom, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as well as of other gentlemen and ladies who may chuſe to beſtow their favours on her.

WHITE NISBET.

*** I have an excellent dry-good ſtore and cellar to let.

I WILL ſell COAL at one ſhilling per buſhel, or give two buſhels of coal for one of corn, to be delivered at *Rocket*'s landing, where there is a wharf and lumberhouſe convenient. I will exchange coal for about two tons of good bar iron. As my coal pits are now 40 and 50 feet deep, which is more than twice the depth I uſed to dig, the blackſmiths agree that the coal is much better than it ever was, but attended with more expence to raiſe out of the pits.

3 SAMUEL DU VAL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Williamſburg*, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* laſt, an indented ſervant man named ISAAC GELDING, by trade a houſe carpenter, about 28 years of age, a ſhort well made man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wears ſhort brown hair, tied behind, and has ſeveral moles in his face; had on, when he went away, a bearſkin coat and waiſtceat, a pair of light coloured worſted ſhag breeches with metal buttons, brown linen ſhirts, and a new hat; he took with him a broad ax and a handſaw. It is ſuſpected that he is gone to *Suffolk*, as he left *Norfolk* laſt *Monday* to go there. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

MARCH 3, 1775. JAMES SOUTHALL.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Stafford* county, on the 23d of *December* laſt, on ſuſpicion of horſeſtealing, a man who called himſelf JOSEPH BURGESS; but before the day appointed for his trial made his eſcape out of priſon. Was taken from him, and is now in cuſtody, a likely iron grey mare, near 15 hands high, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops. The owner is deſired to prove his property and take her away.

PETER HANSBROUGH, ſheriff.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a red and white pied heifer, marked with a crop, hole, and underkeel in each ear. Poſted, ond appraiſed to 30s.

GEORGE REAVES.

RUN away in *March* laſt a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much ſcarred on the back; his dreſs I cannot deſcribe. He ſtole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with ſome waggoner, and agree to be ſold in ſome of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow in either of theſe places ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reaſonable charges paid. WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All maſters of veſſels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the ſaid fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 yerrs, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrear to his majeſty's revenue of QUITRENTS are deſired to ſettle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their reſpective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every ſheriff who fails to make due payment will be inſerted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R G.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Suſſex* county, about the 18th of *February* laſt, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waiſtcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a ſhirt of blue ſtriped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the ſame, and an old hat. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall receive a reward of 10l. t f THOMAS HUSON.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the liſts of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Iſle of Wight*, *King* and *Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaſter*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middleſex*, *Northumberland*, *Princeſs Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaſter*, againſt the public.

G. WYTHE.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond (with approved ſecurity) bearing intereſt from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He *is* a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſen* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Gerrwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantage ous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.